saughter of the Infante Francisco) for Prince dalbert, of Bavaria, the heir presumptive to the me of Greece.

The Frenden Blatt, of Vienna, learns from Bucharest that Count Coronini has received telegraphic instructions to begin on the 15th of May to move his headquarters and a part of the treops across the Wallachian frontier into Austria. It was ramored that the Commissaries of the great Powers would not enter the Principalities until all the Austrian troops had left them; but the report seems to be without foundation, as half the army of occu-pation is to remain for some time to come.

The London Chronicle, of May 13, says: -

The London Chronicle, of May 13, says:—
Our readers will regret to learn the Lond Palmerston is laboring under symptoms of maleposition. On fluorably night, on move the address of hanks to the army and navy, Lord Palmerston was frequently in errupted by a cough, and on Friday night he was arifering from a severe cold. The Prime Minis or remained in his piece no withstanding until the House of C minute were into committee on a se Police bill, about mine o'dook, when he yielded to the switched se of his changuages and eathouse. During the whole of the vasting too most Visional kept his handkerchief to bis face, and was evidently unfering from the committee of a serie and was evidently unfering from the combined effects of faignees in indisposition. The House has basen a week's molicity this Waitsumitie—a longer recess than bean, our a most acceptable pe lod of relaxation to Lord Pemeration, whose constant and unweaked attendance in the House of Commons and division to public be incess have never been exceeded by that of any Prime Mainlast.

The committee of the Belgian Chamber of

The committee f the Belgian Chamber of Representatives charged with the task of examining the bill demanding credits of 8,900, coof., and 8,029,000f. to terminate the entreach ed camp of Antwerp and to enlarge that town, held a long sitting on Saturday, May 10. General Goblet spoke at considerable length to prove that the organization of the Belgian army is not in harmony with the fortresses and material of the country, and that the constant extension of Antwerp must radically change the present system of defence. The demolition of the fortifications of Mons, of Namur, and of Charleroy appeared to him indispensable, to render a greater number of troops available, and to effect a saving in the public money After a long discussion, the committee decided una nimously that it would be of public advantage to do away with the fortifications of Mons.

Reports from Athens of the 3d of May state that the people were in hopes that the allies were about to evaceate Greece. Thessalv was tranquil.

At the meeting of capitalists at the Treasury offic on the 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the proposed ionn of five millions steeling was calculated to cover the whole service of the year except two millions, for which he should propose to issue Exchequer bonds, but the two millions would not be required until the end of the present year, or, perhaps, not until the first quarter of 1857.

Commercial circulars issued on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th, report the cotton market dull and not affected by the American advices per Africa. Cotton was freely offered, but holders were firm as to price, and the demand was not great.

Wheat and flour were reported rather lower White corn, being scarce, was held firmly for an advance, while yellow and mixed were freely of fered at 6d. a 1s. per bushel decline on the week, say white corn, 30s. a 32s. per 480 lbs ; yellow and mixed bringing barely 20s. a 24s. 6d. for prime, in retail Red wheat, 9s. 3d. a 10s. 4d.; white, 9s. 5d. a 11s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Western canal flour, 32s. a 34s. 6d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 35s. a 37s. per bbl

There was not much doing in beer, but the lowe qualities were firmer. Pork was in request, but there was no American in the market. Recent ar rivals of bacon have not been landed, and no salewere reported, but the inquiry continues good. Lard was steady, 54s, being paid for good refining qualities. Tahow was likewise steady.

Our Landan Carrespondence. LONDON, May 13, 1856.

Freland and America-Treaty Between the Unit ed States and Persia-The Sound Dues-India-The Belgian and Italian Questions-Excited State of Italy-Protest of Sardinia-Important Statements-Desturbances at Malia-Re-opening of Her Majesty's Theatre-Miscellaneous, &c. As regards the question between England and the United States I have nothing to add to day. Par imment being prorogued to the 19th ipstant, for the Whitsmalide holidays, nothing further will clapse from officials quarters till then. The Africa basar rived, and all the paper spublish from the New

By the arrival of the mail from Turkey we learn that a defensive (?) alliance has been concluded be. tween the United States and Persia. The terms o this treaty have not transpired. It was concluded at Teheran.

Your Hanath the Costs Rican correspondence.

From Corenhagen we learn that Russia and Sweden have formally adhered to the mode of capitalizing the Sound dues as proposed by the Danish go vernment. The Danish government, as you are aware, proposed the abolition of the Sound dues for a capital of 35,000,000 of rix dollars, (Danish money), a sum which searcely exceeds one-half of the capital which at four per cent interest repre sents the yearly income of the Sound dues.

The Indian mail has arrived with Bombay advice to the 16th April. There is little news. The pros pects of the indigo crop are favorable. The banks at Bombay have reduced their rate of discount two per cent.

I have in my recent letters alluded more than once to the state of feeling in Italy. The allusion to Italy at the Paris Congress, as also to Belgium is the great topic in all political circles in Europe at the present moment. The allusion to Belgium by Count Walewski was regarded as a threat against Belgium by France, and has been the cause of great excitement at Brussels. A regular demostration has taken place in the Belgian Chambers and a formal protest drawn up by the government.

The Italian question is, however, the question of the day, and you must not be surprised to hear that the flag of Italian independence is once more u furled, and this time not by Mazzigis, but by the King of Sardinia and all Italy.

Count Cayour, who immediately on his return from Paris, was appointed Minister of Foreign A: fairs of Sardinia, gave explanations to the Chainbers of the line of conduct followed by the Sard nian Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Congress, and moreover produced two documents presented by them to the governments of France and England These documents (which I enclose) created au im

mense sensation. The one dated the 26th of April is a formal per test against Austrian occupation to Italy. Co-Cayour, moreover, stated to the Chamber that the Lilations between Sardinia and Austria were anysing but friendly, indeed he regretted to say they never were on so had a footing. But it is the tone of the whole document which is the cause of my apprehension. It breathes defiance, and is almost gauntlet thrown in the face of the young Emperor

Francis Joseph. The second document is no less important. It proposes a plan for secularizing the Panal States and getting rid of the Austrian and French troops In a word the Sardinlan Plenipotentiaries baye

stack up for the Independence of Italy. The effect these documents have created through out the whole of the Italian peninsula is immease From Malta we learn also that the Italian Legion is almost in a state of revolt. The Times, in its second

edition of today, has the following:
We seem from our water current of me that sudges
disturbenced coursed as Black by he evening of the Oth lost, when a summer of the restea legion posterous through the streets of Veletz, at give range of the and neing femalities exprove your town do the net The Impactor of John, with constraint a pattern, and morially stated and only sorving a miture. On the alternative of the bit to clear one

The tone of all the Profits minima fit arrange.

Italy to take. If, however, Sardinia does draw the sword, she must throw away the scabbard. It must be a death struggle with her mortal foe.

The visit of the Arch Duke Musemban, of Aus tria, (the Emperor's brother,) to Paris, is in con. nection with this state of affairs.

Russia has accredited Count de Reuss as ambas sador to Turin, and Count Chreptowitch to London Count Morny goes to St. Petersburg.

The great local event of the week has been the re-opening of her Majesty's theatre by its old and celebrated impressario. Lumley. The success was complete. I never saw the house more brilliant with beauty and fashion. The nonle building was crammed to the ceiling; and, when "God Save the Queen" was given, every one rose, and the coup d'ail was magnificent. I could only compare it to an enormous bouquet of variegated flowers, with diamonds for dew-drops. Alboni was the heroine-"cenerentola" the opera. The ballet, as usual, was

Great preparations are being made for the fire works on the 29th, in honor of peace. Double bar-riers are being erected at all the park entrances to prevent the crush that is expected.

Palmer's trial for poisoning his relatives com mences to-morrow, and a tremendous rush is ex pected. Every precaution has been taken by the police. Very seldom has a trial created such intense excitement.

Our Paris correspondence.

PARIS, May 8, 1856. Evidences of an Intention on the Part of France to Interfere in Spanish Affairs-Object to Crush Out Republicanism in Europe-Cautious Conduct of the Spanish Government During the Rus sian War-Its Reward-Case of the Valentia &c. &c.

A few weeks ago a periodical of Madrid anounced. with seeming probability of truth, that the Emperor of the French had made known to the Spanish Minister at Paris the inconvenience of the political dissensions beyond the Pyrenees, and that at the same time his representative near the Court of Isabella expressed to the Secretary of State the neces sity of some intervention to quell so great disorder. The statement was at once positively denied by the organ of the Spanish government, and since that time the subject has quietly slept until the last week, when as with one voice both the imperial and monarchical presses of Paris have broken out respecting the solemn propriety of this intervention; and it is re marked that the only opposing voice here is from the socialist republican Presse, and that even the ancient inena of representative government, the Debats, wavers us to Spain, and paints her political position as the tarkest and most unpromising.

This threat of intervention for the pacification of Spain, which can be mistiken for no other than one of imperial suggestion, is understood, both here and in Madrid, but in one way-the re-estabdishment of the powers at least of the ancient mo narchy, and the crushing out, to the utmost extent possible, radical and tast spreading republicanism. for the future repose of Europe. The intelligent Spaniard nowhere expects that foreign force is to be put in motion for this purpose, as he deems the son of bistory too recent and too terrible for that; but he fears the power of money, of intrigue, and the permitting of banished citizens to arm and appear on the borders of Spain, to incite the fanatical and royal factions. If these are to be measures of intervention, parties to some extent, it is said, will be driven back on each other in Spain, and held to gether by the sacred de of nationality, a dictator will be chosen-perhaps, at first, Esparteso-and in the end personally or virtually, the imperial power will be vested in O Donnell, because in him more than in any other Spuniard are united the qualities of tat sman and soldier.

During the war in the Crimea the conduct Spain has been diplomatic and pradent. With the most carnest wishes for the triumph of the alies expressed on numerous occasions, the government has never been able to supply them with a single man or an onnee of powder; and it was eakoned that were troops attempted to be sent to heir assistance, though they might be got to the seaboard, they would refuse to go beyond the louits of their construction, which might have answered for transports or assisted in other warlike purposes, were found to have been commed in so wonderful a manner by natural decay as to render them unseaworthy and worthless. Still the Spaniard tendered some service—he sold his friends the grain, oil and wine he could spare, adjusting, his prices in the best way he could to the hardness of the times. The government did not, however, content itself with like sympathies or feelings, without actions. It gave honors with a liberal hand to French citizens; as for instance, to a coment, a scene painter, to Pelissier, and, lastly, a cordon to the King of Algiers, by the hund of his angust uncle, the Duke of Alba, a grandee of Spain of the first rank, which has belonged to Nicholas I. In such hearty efforts to homble alike the strength and pride of the Czar, it does appear that there may be some ground for suspecting that a dissinguishment did not hearty efforts to homble alike the strength and pride of the Czar, it does appear that there may be some ground for suspecting that a dissinguishment at a distance, republican Spain must fall between the evidently uniting interests of Paris and St. Petersburg. has never been able to supply them with a single

St. Petersburg

There have been, however, during the sesson of There have been, however, during the season of the war in the Crimea, some and on the part of Frence which showed but little respect for the rights of Spain as an independent country. Of these, the returne of the Valentia is the most remarkable. This case, often repeated by the newspapers, and never denied, shows how much the one nation may venture to indict, and how much the other may consider it her duty to topiear. A Russian ship, at the breaking out of the war, found herself in a port of the Peninsula, and being unable probably to escape, she was a leasand bought found herself in a port of the Peninsula, and being unable probably to escape, she was a ldaend bought under due formalities by a Spanish subject. Her papers were made out, and the Secretary of State made known to the representatives of France and England at Madrid, of the change of name of the Louise, as also of the change of property. Soon afterwards she left the port of Cadiz, bund coastwise for Santander, with a cargo, a part of which, to the amount of about 20,000 bushels of salt, belonging to the Spanish government. Cofore she had been out two hours she was overtaken by two French steamers of war from the port she by two French steamers of war from the port she had left, and captured within sight of the light Presing Ceuta with the French flag at her mastheau Presing Ceuta with the French flag at her masthead and in company with the steamers of war, she was not interrupted by the Spanish author ties, and was taken to Oran. Here the crew were informed that they were prisoners of war, were not allowed to land, and the ship was handed over to the French anthorities as a legal prize. The owner applied to his government for protection, but being told that he had acted with lamentable imprudence, he betook himself at once to the justice of the French courts. Here the ship was declared a lawful prize, by virtue of an ordinance of the year 1778, and reissued in 1854, and which ordinance was only made known in the special bulletin of Cadiz forty days after the capture of the Valentia.

PARIS. May 12, 1856 Death of Adolph Adam-Affecting Scene at the Theatre Lyrique-Affair of the Belgium Press-The Italian Question- Imposing Military Ceremery, &c., &c.

The world of music is in a very deluge of tear, The cause is the sudden death of Adolphe Adam, whose charming compositions have sunk so deep ino the popular heart, that there is not a gamin de Paris, a cook's scullion, a fills of any blanchiseuse du fin who does not chant or whistle one of his beautiful airs as, day after day, he or she wends his way through the streets of the city. He was a morapid and voluminous composer; a compositeur Fran raise per excellence, light, brilliant, animated, love ly, spiritual. With such readiness did be app bis parvellous talent, that he could strike off an one a fortnight, a ballet in three nights, a cantanto in three hours. Such a man was of inestimable value to managers and directors. Among his conspication works may be cited "Le Chalet," "Le Postillon de Longumera," "Le Brasseur de Prestau," "Le Po-de Pessane," "Le Rei d'Yveiet," "Gendila," " 'voludor," "Le Bejon Perdu," "Le Mujetier de 1 edo," "St j étals Boi," and the charming bellets of "Ghelle," "Le Diable-a Quatre," "La Johie Fille de Gand" "Lady Henriche," and "The Cornale, On Thursday, evening, at the Theatra Lyrique ort folia Rol," one of Ma finest compositions, was entermed for the blends of the family, and

med at the Opera. Such, however, was the feel' pletely overcome. The notes of the singers broke down; some fairly sobbed, and instead of rounds of applause, from a theatre full to the roof, tears, thick and fast, and profound sighs, supplied the place. The popularity of the individual came to aid the merits of the composer He was the gayest, the most good natured, the most self denying, while he was the most laborious of mortals. To all he had a kindly word; to every peculiar grief a tone of sympathy, and so much was his time monopolized by the whims, fancies and real troubles of others, that but for his systematic privations of necessar rest in the long hours of night, he could never have got through the Herculean labors he accomplished. He went to bed on Friday week in excellent and in the morning was found cold and lifeless Death had apparently visited him with a gentle band, for his corpse bore no trace of suffering.

But turn we to matter of sterner stuff. England

s sounding her joy bells, her Parliament is pouring orth a unanimous chorus of gratitude for the ser vices of the army and navy, her Queen is honoring with d'gnities and substantial reward the more con picuous heroes of the bloody fend terminated by the Conference of Paris, when, lo! in the midst of the calm, it is discovered that the stormy petrel is still on the wing, and may prove at any moment the messenger of a tempest that may darken with a desper dye those clouds which have so lately over hang all Europe. In a recent letter, I recorded the opinions of M. Guizot, the great ex-Minister, on the espolicy of Count Walewski's interference with the Belgian press. The words had scarcely left his mouth before the Belgian Chamber of Deputies is ringing with the note of defiance, utered by the ap-pointed Minister of the Crown. The Moniteur has been diligently inserting articles from the Morning Post, which support the line the French government thought first to take, and seeks also o dissipate the effect of the strong language used by the Belgian Minister, by stating that the period has arrived when, by the constitu tion, one third of the Chamber has to resign its functions, and that the whole proceeding is now ad captandum culgus, to strengthen a feeble ministry. This is evidently a mistake; and if the ebullition o feeling in Belgium is to be trusted, there is every appearance of France having caught a Tartar.

This, however, is nothing to the foreboding pro duced in every circle by the diplomatic note of the representatives of Sardinia on the Italian question. It was said at the time that the remarks in Congress could not but offer a premium to revolution beyond the Alps, along the whole extent of the Sardinian frontier from the Po to the coast of the Apenines: but the Sardinian note reads like a Mazini manifesto: it is a trumpet calling to arms the Latin race, and proclaiming to the civilized world the detestable tyranny of a power who has played the chief rôle in the deliberations of Paris 'Never," it says, "were the prisons and the bagnos so full of political prisoners; never was there a greater number of persons proscribed; never were political measures more rudely enforced. What is now going on at Parma is a startling proof of this. Such means of governing must necessarily keep the people in a state of constant irritation and revolutionary ferment. Such has been the state

of Italy for the last seven years." Again: "Called on by the sovereigns of the petty States of Italy, without power of themselves to keep down the discontent of their subjects, Austria

scates of risky, windout power of themselves to keep down the discontent of their subjects, Austria occupies militarily the greater part of the valley of the Po and of Central Italy, and her influence is felt in an irresistible manner, even in the countries where she has no troops. On one side, from Ferrara and Bologna, her soldiers extend as far as Arcora, beyond the Adriatic, which has almost become an Austrian lake; and on the other side, being mistrers of Placentia, and, contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the reaty of Vienna, laboring to transorm it into a lortified place of the first order, she keeps garrison at Parms, and spreads her forces uleng the whole extent of the Sardinan frontier."

But every line of this remarkable document cannot but attract the attentive perusal of your readers. When it is considered that the Austrian and Sardinan plenipotentiaries have been sitting "cheek by jowi" for weeks together at the council board of the Minister for Forcign Affairs, in this capital, and that in common they have just affixed their signatures to a treaty which is to lull the world in peacetri shutcher for another quarter of a century. A meanifesto like this can only be compared to one of those shells whose sleeping powers of destruction have suddenly, from some cause or other, spontaneously ignited and turned in mere wantonness alike on friend or foe.

In spite of the good will, says this remarkable document, of France and England, and of their kind efforts, the obstinacy of Austria in demanding

document, or renuce and Engined, and of their kind efforts, the obstinacy of Austria in demanding that the discussions of the Congress should be rigidly confined within the sphere of the questions which had been traced out before it had come toge-

that the discussions of the Congress should be rigally confined within the sphere of the questions which had been traced out before it had come together, has been the cause of the assembly, towards which the eyes of all Europe were turned, having separated not only without applying any remedy to the eyds pressing so heavily on Italy, but without affording a single ray of hope for the future of a nature to calm the public mind, and make it bear the present with resignation.

The Paris press has not yet had an opportunity of expressing its thoughts on the Sardinian nete. The Union has a few remarks, in which it speaks of the italian question being presented in menacing language. "Are not," it says, "some of the passages of the note similar to the echo of the anger which provided only a few years ago an explosion? At all events, it is to be feared that the Italian revolutionists will hearken to this language." A ministerial journal of Paris, the Risargeminto, said, recently, in allusion to the protocol, dated april 8, that "it was a spark capable of growing into an irresistible flame."

M. Granler de Cassagnac, principal writer in the Constitutionnel, has just received the cross of Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph from the Emperor of Austria. This decoration was accompanied by a letter from Baron de Huoner, Austrian Minister at Paris, in which that diplomatist expressed the satisfaction entertained by his sovereign at the sentiments and policy advocated by M. de Cas asgmac in the course of the late war. What a commentary on the Sardinian note, considering the semi-chilicial character of the Constitutionnel!

An imposing ceremony has recently occurred at Cowbevose, when the first regiment of grenadiers was

mentary on the Sardinian note, considering the semi-chicial character of the Constitutionnel!

An imposing ceremony has recently occurred at Cowbevore, when the first regiment of grenadiers was mustered in full uniform, to hear from their colonel. M. de Betteville, the official announcement of the honor conferred upon that regiment by the Emperor, inscribing the Imperial Prince on its register as enjant de troupe. The gallant colonel availed himself of the occasion to repeat, in glowing language, some of the most remarkable points in the life of the great Captain, whose grandson was now confided to their care. He paid at the same time some well deserved compliments to the reigning Emperor, saying that the whole army knew, in common with all Frence, that the opportunity was only wanted for Napoleon III. to display military talent on a par with that civil administration which had already secured for him one of the brightest pages in the future annals of France. The men received the colonel's speech with thunders of acclamation in honor of the imperial family.

The weather has suddenly changed, and there is

ners speech with inunders of acclamation in honor of the imperial iamily.

The weather has suddenly changed, and there is now a prospect of something like genial temperature. The frosts, however, and bitter east winds have played sad havor with the vines in the South. The viteyards of Hersult have suffered severely. The commune at Florensec had also suffered to such an extent that it is supposed one-half the crop is intervocably lost.

Instructions of the Count de Sartiges to press upon the Government of the United States the New Maritime Declaration-The Privateer Question -Our Real Interest on the Water.

Though I have written you but three days ago, I again address you on a subject of great importance to the United States.

The Count of Sartiges, the French Emperor's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who with his lade, had spent the winter here in Paris, on leave of absence from Washington, has returned to the United States a mouth before his congé expired to press on the American Minister of State Governor Marcy, the adhesion on the part of the Unfied States to the four points constituting the convention of the principal maritime powers of Euope, concluded recently here in Paris, as part of the pereral treaty of peace between Bussia and the Western Powers, For the sake of perspicuity, I here repeat these four points, which are of immense conqueues to the commerce of the world, and more a pecially to the navigation interests of the United

Coracio, by order of the Emperor, was also per ! Pour 1 - Low guizes the principle that free ships ! well alumnow abstance by the order of many of !

make 'free goods—a principle for which the Uni-"d States have als sys contended and which France has sought to establish in every one of her treaties, since the year 1713; the Berlin and Milan decree having been merely an act of retaliation on the Bri-tish order in council. POINT 2—Establishes the rule that the goods of a friend (neutral), shell be received.

Point 2—Establishes the rule that the goods of a friend (neutral) shall be exempt from capture, even under the enemy's fiag. This if also a principle for which the United States and France, including all the minor maritime powers of Europe, have contended for nearly a century or century and a half respectively. The above two points apply, of course, only to goods not contraband of war under the law of nations.

Point 2—Recognises no blockade and no belligerent right flowing from it, unless that blockade sestablished and maintained by a sufficient number of ships of war to render it effective. This puts an end to the paper blockades established by England Juring the long wars of the French Rovolution, and will certainly be received with rejoicings by the United States; but, then, there is Point 4—That, in case of a future war, the respective parties to the convention waire the belligerent right of greating letters of manner.

POINT 4—That, in case of a future war, the respective parties to the convention waive the belligerent right of granting letters of marque or arming privateers. Were it not for this point, the United States might hail with pleasure the conclusion of the cenvention, and become themselves a party to it. To obtain the adhesion of the United States to all the four points, the agreeits beginners may entrusted to the Count in the agreeits beginners may entrusted to the Count adhesion of the United States to all the four points, is the especial business now entrusted to the Count de Sartiges, the Prench Emperor's Plenipotentiary in Washington, a diplomat of much experience, great shrewdness, extensive practical knowledge, and enjoying in a very emineut degree the respect and confidence of the French Emperor. The Count de Sartiges may also have received special instructions from Count Walewski in respect to the Crampton and enlistment difficulties, but his principal business, you may rely on it, is to procure the adhesion of the American government to the abovementioned fourth point of the late maratime convention concluded here in Paris; in other words, to procure a promise or a solemn agreement from the vention concluded here in Paris; in other words, to procure a promise or a solemn agreement from the United States, in case of war with any European na-tion, not to employ our fast and elegantly built com-mercial marine as privateers.

It is shrewdly calculated here in France that this

is a question which does not interest all portions of the United States in the same degree. The Southern States, it is thought, would have no great objection to the abolition of the belligerent right of arming privateers, provided their cotton, rice and tobacco were exempt from capture on board the vessels of neutral nations. The commerce in our great staples would go on as usual, and great losses to our planters would be avoided with very little trouble and expense. A similar sort of reasoning might be employed by some of our Western people, whose cargoes of breadstuffs and provisions would continue to arrive in Europe during the war, and who might continue a profitable commerce. though our own ships might rot in our harbors. The maritime States of our Union, however, will necessarily adhere to the belligerent right of arming privateers, not only as a measure of profitable empleyment of their ships during a war, but as a most efficient element of maritime power, and formidable means of aggression against a commercial foe. During the negotiations which will take place, these sectional differences may lead to different views of the question, as they furnish, no doubt, the only ground of hope which the French government che rishes at this time of bringing them to a successful

The present period is a very unpropitious one for the United States to negotiate a treaty or bind itself by conventions, which we have not ourselves had a share in concluding in the first instance. It was but proper for the

selves had a share in concluding in the first instance. It was but proper for the United States to urge the first three points during the late war, on the consideration of the belligerent as well as the neutral nations; but the war being over, and the question being no longer urgent to secure the interest of our neutral commerce, I cannot see what immediate object the United States could have in accepting the fourth point as a means of securing the other three. It is not likely that France or England will secede from the first three points, (in which France is quite as much interested as ourselves,) and there is no need, therefore, of paying for a boon which is already secured by a sacrince altogether exceptional, and of specific damage to our maritime power.

Our privateers, in time of war, are our maritime militia, only, if possible, bolder, more enterprising and more daring than any we can be expected to employ at home in protecting our own frontiers. By means of our privateers, a war with the United States does not merely mean a war in America, but a war in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, in the Chinese and Japanese seas—in a word, wherever the enterprise of our sturdy marinors is capable of sending a ship and a crew. It is this maritime militia of ours which commands the respect of the world, and makes nations pause before they pick an unjust quarrel with us. We have no navy at all to compare in number and efficiency to the present naval force of England, which consists, according to Lord Palmerston's official statement in Parliament, of 590 vessels of war; but we can arm more privateers than any nation in the world, and check or destroy the commerce of the world, and check or destroy the commerce of any nation with whom we may chance to be at war. any nation with whom we may chance to be at war. To abandon the right to arm privateers in time of war would be tantamount to suffering our hands to be tied to our backs while our enemies are preparing to strike us. The Carthagenians, after the battle of Bama, agreed to deliver their arms to Scipio, as a means of securing peace, but they had to forge I ew ones; which, however, did not save them from utter destruction.

Our liberal institutions do not favor large standing armies or paying. Our wars must the ceasarily

from utter destruction.

Our liberal institutions do not favor large standing armies or navies. Our wars must necessarily be popular ones; for Congress alone has the power to declare war; the President only wages it. In a popular war the principal element of defence is the people themselves, armed as they all are, and capable of being enrolled in battalions of volunteers and militia. The same assistance we must expect from our maritime population, in the shape of privateers—a service to which they are impelled by habit, inclination and interest. England, in time of war can arm her numerous cruizers, a species of craft of which she must always keep a respectable supply from her proximity to other maritime Powers, while the linited States, separated from Europe by a distance of three thousand miles, have no need of expending annually millions on such a branch of naval service.

There is yet another consideration which we must not lose sight of when discussing the question of privateering, which is this; For the last twenty years or so it has been found more profitable to build ships of large tonnage than smaller ones. Notenly are these large thips capable of taking in larger cargoes, but they are found to be safer, and to sail faster, because their momentum (the product of the mass into the velocity) is better able to overcome the resistence of the medium. For the same reason, other things being equal, a large steamer will outrun a smaller one; and for the same reason our monster clipper ships outsail even fast steamers. Now these large vessels, of which we

reason, other things being equal, a large steamer will outrun a smaller one; and for the same reason our monster clipper ships outsail even fast steamers. Now these large vessels, of which we have lately built a tolerably large number, are the very best crafts in the world to arm for privateers, being not only fast sailers, but from their size and strength, capable of taking large armaments and crews on board, which in time of war would be more than an overmatch for the small vessels of war—the cruizers of an enemy.

The United States occupy an exceptional position. Their government is different from any other, and the genius of our peeple is distinct from that of any Enropean nation. Why should we not, as a sovereign nation, have a right, in time of war, to select for aggressive and defensive purposes such weapons as our people and government are able to employ to greatest advantage? Why should we stipulate beforehand the mode of fighting—throwing away the arms we have sequired the most skill in, and employ those for which we have less aptitude, and which other nations are better prepared to fight as with? I admit that there is something tempting in the proposition of the French Emperor—not tempting, however, to our national greatness and power, but simply subservient to the interests of classes and individuals. Time Dance et dona ferentes.

It is an unfortunate coincidence that this proposition comes after our filibuster exploits, the Congress of Ostend, and other achievements, which have not raised our reputation abroad. If we refuse to accede to the convention, we shall be called "filibusters"; but that term having already been applied to us so often, has lost its sting. Better to be called "filibusters" even, than surrender our national privileges and the elements of our mational prover. Let us be firm.

THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY IN BEROPE.

The Exmedial Propositions of Sardiala-France.

We subjoin the important note which the Sardi pian plenipotentiaries, under date of the 19th of April, 1856, addressed to Lord Clarendon and Count Walewild:

Walewald:—
The undersigned plenting tentiactes of His Missery the Ring of Sarufala, full of confidence in the series of justices which primates the subers of Fernace and England and in the friends in the species for Deliment, have not cased to hope, since the species of the out remark that the region of Park would be repair to without taking interstrious consider allow the second of the ly, and and the second of the se

the previnces of the peninsula by foreign treops. Assured of the and of their allas, tieg can hardly believe that another power, after having dipplayed so lively and greer us an interest in the welfare of the eartern nations of Sclavonic and Greek race, would refuse to attend to the interests of the Latin people, who are still more unfortunate, insemuch as their higher degrees of civillaxion reclears them more sensitive to the evils of oppressive governments. This hops, however, they have now lost in spite of the good will of England and France, notwith standing their sindly efforts, the persistency of Austria in cemanding that no subject should be introduced into the conferences foreign to the matters they were especially cashed to discuss the matters they were especially cashed to discuss the matters they were especially cashed to discuss the subject alleviation in the sofferings of lally, but without having cast beyond the Alps a solitary glean of hope in the fature to calm men's minds, and so muuce the Italians to suppert yet a while he present with resignation the late congress received gerhaps this deplorable result insvitable. This the undersigned are ready to adult. But without in he least repraching their alies, they thin they may justily call attention to the serious cross-quences which may arise in Europe, in Italy, and ab 1-3 all, in Sartinia. It would be unnecessary to describe the actual couldinor of Italy. What has eccurred in that country for some years past is already to notorious. The system of repression and of violent reaction that might have some just illustion in the troubled times of 1848 and 1849 to now cartinued without mitigation, and even, with a few exceptions, with a redoubled Vgor. Never at any perior, have the dungenon and the galleys been more considerable, the surveil lance of the police more suite, or the politicalisate of the prople more circumsity. What is now passing in Paran in the population a constant feeling of irritation and cissification. This has been the case with It

dangers of the gravest sind, that might becably compromise the firm and mederate policy which, to her, has been so fer ile in excellent results, and that has long attracted the admiration of enlightened Europs.

But this is not the only darger that meances Sardinia. A greater one still exists in the consequences of those means Austria may employ to repress the revolutionary tendencies in itsly. Responding to the cell of the soverigns of traignificant Italian Sixtes, who are unable to restrain their own discontented subjects, this power holds military occupation of the greater part of the valley of the Po and of Central Italy, and her infigures, in fact, extends in an irresistible manner to those provinces where even she may not happen to have solders. Resting on one side on Ferrara and Bilegus her troops are ranged as far as Aucona, the whole elegth of the Advisit, which is now in some resoccts at Austrian lake; on the other side, resting on Placeuza, which, contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the treaty of Vienza, she exerts herself to transform into a first class fortress. She has a garrison at Parma, and can deplay her forces the whole leugth of the Sardinian frontier from the Po to the summits of the Apennines. The permanent occupation by Austria of territories that do not belong to her renders for the absolute mistress of the whole of lay, destroling the equilibrium set-shished by the treaty of Vienna, and constitutes a continual metace to Pleimont.

Surreunded in a measure on all sides by the Austrians, completely beset on her essuern frontier by the forces of this power, who looks on her with no benevolent eye, Pit dmont is kept in a continued state of apprehensies, that obliges her to be even armed sad to preserve a defenible antitude. This draws heavily on her finances, already desarged by the events of 1848 and 1849, and by the war in which the has lately participated.

These facts, which the undersigned have just set forth, will be sufficient to make plain the perils of the position in wh

is a verticate danger that threatens the peace of the whole of Europe.

Sardiara is the only State of Italy that can erect a permanent barrier to the revolutionary spirit and at the same time be independent of Austria to whose invading is fluer oe she is also the only counterpoise.

It Sardina, exhausted internally, abandoned by her slides, was obliged to succumb to superior force, if the field under the domination of Austria, then the conquest

of Italy by this Power would at once be achieved. And Austria, after having obtained in the East, without the sightest sacrifice, the immense benefit of the free navi-gation of the Danube, and the neutralization of the

gation of the Danube, and the neutralization of the Eack Ses, would the acquire also a preponderance in the West. This would be what France and England caunot wish—what they never can permit.

But the undersigned are convinced that the Cabinets of Paris and London, taking into serious consideration the State of Italy, will advise, in concert with Sardials, as to the means of applying an efficacious remedy.

C. CAVOUR.

Paris, 10th April.

DE VILLAMARINA.

Serdinian Note on the Condition of the Papal

States.

The following is a translation of the "verbal note" presented by the sardinian plenipotentiaries to the Ministers of France and England on the 27th of March, 1866:—

At the moment when the glorious forces of the Western Powers tend to assure the benefits of peace to Europe, the deplorable state of the provinces under the government of the Bioly Ste, and, above all, of the legations, calls for the special attention of the government of her Britannic Majerty and of his Majerty the Emperor of the French.

The Legations have been occupied by Austrian troops since 1848. The size of slegs and martial law have been in vigor since that time without interruption. The Positions of civil and military government with the functions of civil and military governor. Nothing evinces that this state of things will terminate since the Pontifical government is as [convinced of its impotence to reserve public order as in the first days of its restoration, and Austria asks for nothing better than to render her occupation persament. Here, then, are the facts which present themselves—a deplorable situation existing always in a country nobly peopled, and in which conservative elements abound; impotence of the lest imate sovereign to govern; a permane at danger of discriers and anarchy in Central Italy, extension of Austrian dominion in the peninsula beyond what the treatles of 1816 had provinced.

in the peninsula beyond what the treaties of 1815 had provided.

The Legations before the French revolution were under the high sovereignty of the Pope but they enjoyed privileges and franchises which rendered them, at least in the internal administration, almont independent. At the same time the clarical dominion excited even than so much antips by that the French army was received in 1796 with enthusiasm.

Detached from the Holy See by the Treaty of Polentino, those previnces formed a part of the republic, after wards of the hingdom of Italy, until 1814. The organizing genius of Napoleon changed their aspect as by enomatment. The French laws, institutions, and administration in a few years developed wealth and civilization. For this reason, in these provinces all the traditions, all the sympathies, are fixed on that period. The government of hapoleon is the only one that survives in the nemory, not only of sulightened classes, but of the people. His memory recalls as impartial justice, a strong administration, a state sitegether of presperity, of riches, and of military greatness.

The Corgress of Vienna hesitated a long time about replacing the Legations under the government of the

ple. His memory recalls ac impartial justice, a strong administration, a state altogether of presperity, of riches, and of military greatness.

The Corgress of Vienna hesitated a long time about replacing the Legations under the government of the Pope. The statemen who sat there, although prococupied with the thought of re-emblishing the ancient order of things above every other, felt, nevertheless, that they were thus leaving a hold of disorders in the midst of Italy. The difficulty in the choice of a soveriegn to whom to give those provinces, and the rivalry which might be brought forth by their possessium, male the balance preponderate in favor of the Pope; and Cardinal Gonsalvi abstance, but only after the battle of Waterloo, tais unexpected concession.

The Pentifical government, at its restoration, took no account of the progress of ideas and the protound changes that the French regions had introduced in this part of its Stares. From this a strongle between the government and the people was inevitable. The Legations have been the prey of an agitation more or leaverest, but which at any opportunity may break out later revietlen. These times Anstria intervened with her armies to re-esteblish the surbority of the Pope, constantly repudiated by his subjects.

Fance replied on the escond Austrian intervention by the compation of Accord, on the third by the taking of Rome. Every time Prance has found bersell in one sense of earth events ashe has felt the necessity of modesting his state of things, which he as assuced to Europe and uninvented the contrary, and the more solution of the properties of the country, and the measurement of the foundation of the foundation of farther reform. The diplocation of the same facility. The reforms which Flus IX kinself mits tend in 1846 were the treate of his long sejament at large when his own eyes of the effect of his long sejament at large when his own eyes the declarable reads of the country, and the received to any species of the state of the country of late years, it is

Pen in and the reasonable desires of the payer

The Pangewe Napoleon III, with that true and firm cong d'esti which is his caracteristic, has parfectly the problems, "Scullarization and the Ords Napoleon," and the Code Napoleon," But it is widen it has the Court of Rome will combat to the last ex remity, and with all the means in its power, the execution of these two designs. It wall knows how to accommodate itself by apparently accepting dvil and even political reforms, sure of rendering them illusary in proteins; but it also sees that secularization as the self-second collection of the true of the of the present of the present of the collection of the Austrians, excite diplomatic complications, and disturb the balance of fairops. We are of chinos that it is possible, but on the conditioning the collection of the Austrians, excite diplomatic complications, and disturb the balance of fairops. We are of chinos that it is possible, but on the conditioning the collection of the collection of

Interesting Debate in the Sardinian Parliament—Count Cavour's Report of als Mission to Parls.

M. Cavour, President of the Sardinian Council, thus replied to the interpellations of M. Buffi in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th instant, and said:—n order to gratily the just impatience of the Chamer and country. I consider it my duty to give you a short accountry the proceedings of the Sardinian Plenipetentiaries in the Paris Congress. The Chamer will understand that I cannot enter into length-ned details, owing to the reserve imposed upon me by diplomatic usage, and because a number of quastions still remain unsolved. When the government signed the treaty of alliance it did not think proper to stimulate in a special manner the position which to stipulate in a special manner the position which its Picnipotentiaries were to occupy in the peace negotiations. It was, however, well understood that ne peace should be concluded without the participation of Sardina. The government thought that the remainder should be left to events, the influence of a nation depending much more on its own conduct and reputation than on written stipulations. Our expectation was not deceived, either on the field of battle or in the Peace Coagress. Nothing had been decided with regark to our General-in-Chief. Nevertheless, everybody knows the influence he exercised, not only on the field of battle, but also in the war councils; for the reputation he acquired is henceforth European, and his glory is a national glory. The mission of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to the Congress had a double object. These were to participate in the peace negotiations, and direct the attention of the ailies to the unfortunate condition of fally, and to the mode of remedying her evils. The first part of their task was easy, the cause of the West being supported by the distinguished statesmen representing England and France, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries evincing a spirit of concillation which I am personally bound to acknowledge, because it was especially manifested towards our country. I am consequently inclined to believe that the treaty will not only have restored peace between Sardinia and Russia, but will draw closer the ties of friendship which during centuries existed between the house of Savoy and the Romanoff family. The object of the ailiance has been completely attained. All danger on the side of Russia has disappeared. The Eastern Christians have obtained everything they could desire, and the existence of the Ottoman empire has been consolidated. I do not mean to overrate the consequences of the treaty nor on material advantages; but I must say that the neutralization of the Black Sea and the free navigation of the Danube will exercise a beneficial influence over our trade. We have obtained another advantage, by the consecration of a new martine principle as respects neutrals in time of war Thanks to that principle, the small Stat no peace should be concluded without the participation of Sardina. The government thought that the remainder should be left to events, the influence

but of these which attack the French government, not by argument but by contemptible abuse and afrocious calumnies. Friendly relations cannot long continue between two nations when such journals are permitted to exist. In manifesting that opinion I should have only respected what I have already soid in this house. Five years ago I stated that liberty of the press could be carried to its numerations without danger at home, but that the case would be different with regard to foreign States; and I feel so convinced of that truth, that if I were a leighten deputy, I should be inclined to concar in my friend Orbon's opinion, and consider it my dety to denounce to the chamber the perils such a state of things is scientared to produce; and, in doing so, to decounce to the clamber the perils such a state of things is calculated to produce; and, in doing so, I should be intimately convinced of having rendered on immerse cavics to therty. The Sandidan i Plempotentiaries directed the attention of the